FREE SILVER DEMOCRACY.

CHEAP-MONEY LEADERS ACTIVE IN THE WEST AND THE SOUTH.

AN ADMINISTRATION MAN WHO THINKS THE SOUND-MONEY ELEMENT WILL BE ROUTED AT CHICAGO-M'KINLEY'S STRENGTH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 18.-The fight for the conwashington, and the light for the conraging between the free-silver coinage and send-money wings of the party seems to politial observers to be an extremely even and doubt-The capture by the Administration managers of the Michigan Convention, which had been generally conceded to the free coinage men, was so surprising that for a fortnight the free-colnage leaders lost confidence, and the men who, under the stimulus and support of the Administration, are working for a sound money declaration at Chicago became correspondingly singuine of success. In fact, for ten days or more many predictions were heard that the Michigan result showed the turning of the tide and practically assured the outcome at Chicago. There has been, however, a reaction within the last few days, based on advices from Iowa, plinois, Indiana and Kentucky. The surprising change in Michigan has spurred on the free coinage leaders in other States where conventions have not been held, and reports are coming here that the outlook is very favorable for the capture of the conventions by the advocates dedebased currency. The States above named are being flooded with speakers, and public sentiment is being strongly aroused, especially in the farming regions, by lecturers paid by the Binetallic League to address crossroads audigots in the hamlets and towns of the rural recons where the daily papers do not circulate extensively.

A prominent Government official, who has just returned from a two weeks' trip through the West in the interest of sound money, expresses the opinion that the demand among Western Democrats for free coinage is so strong that it cannot be overcome. "In Iowa," said this official, "the home of Governor Boies, I believe the State Convention will be at least two to one for free coinage. In spite of the splendid fight which the Administration Democrats are making in Illinois, the prospects are very largely that that convention will be controlled by Governor Altreld and that a resolution declaring for free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 will be adopted. The hopes of our people in Illinois are based upon Hopkins, who has been very successful in Dementic politics in Illinois. It seems, however, to be werlooked that Hopkins's success has been ways linked heretofore with the co-operation d'Altgeld. In the present struggle for the congol of the Illinois Convention, Altgeld is leading the opposition, and, in my judgment, will win by a round majority.

"My investigations in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky lead me to believe that the free-colnage men will control in all. In each of these States. however, there is likely to be a divided delegation. Throughout the entire South free-coinage entiment is in a majority, and delegates from most of the Southern States will be strong supporters of a free-coinage plank at Chicago supporters of a free-coinage plank at Chicago and the nomination of a free-coinage candidate. I am unable as the result of my trip to express even a hope for the control of the Chicago Convention by the sound-money men. It is surprising to a man of ordinary commercial training to listen to the arguments which are proving effective with the farmers of the West and South. A large proportion of them are for free coinage because they believe that it will enable them, through an inflated currency, to lift their mortgages and obligations at the expense of their creditors. The action of the Senate of the United States during the last session has also worked to the advantage of the free-coinage men. To arguments in favor of honest money thereply is made in the West that the greatest af aur legislative bodies, presumed to be composed of honest men and statesmen, has a majority of thirteen in favor of a debased currency, and that the great proportion of the sliver Senators belong to the Democratic party. "So far as candidates at Chicago are concerned," continued the speaker, "indications point to the nomination of Governor Boles, of lows. The talk of the selection of either Senators Teller or Cameron by a Democratic convention is absurd. There is as little likelihood of the choice of a Southern free-coinage man, because of the feeling that it would antagonize the old soldier vote of the West. Governor Boles will probably head the Iowa delegation to Chicago. He is a magnetic man and makes an excellent impression. He is likely to gain and the nomination of a free-coinage candidate.

to Chicago. He is a magnetic man and makes an excellent impression. He is likely to gain votes by his presence at Chicago. I look for the adoption of a free-coinage platform at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the Democratic National Convention, and the nomination of Boles as its

candidate.

"As far as Republican sentiment is concerned, one hears talk of nothing but McKinley. Outside of the mining States there is a general consent that a straightout, hard-money plank is to be adopted at St. Louis. In the prairie States of the West, where free-coinage views have been heretofore more or less prevalent among Republicane, it is surprising to note the great change of sentiment in favor of an out-and-out declaratio: for the single standard. No one there doubts that the Ohlo man will be nominated on a platform definitely pronouncing No one there doubts that the Ohlo man will be nominated on a platform definitely pronouncing against free coinage. It looks very much to me as if the issue will be joined between the two parties on the financial question. There is talk to the effect that should this be the case the Popullsts and the men who are now forming the new silver party, irrespective of politics, will unite in indorsing the Democratic free-colleges remained. In this case, there will be a colnage nominee. In this case there will be a

CONFERREES FAIL TO AGREE. THE SENATE REDUCTIONS IN THE NAVAL AP

PROPRIATION BILL A STUMBLING-BLOCK.

Washington, May 18 .- The conferrees on the Naval Appropriation bill were unable to come to a full and final agreement to-day, and will to-morrow abmit a partial report. The chief items of dispute ber of battle-ships from four to two, the modifica ons in the provisions for torpedo-boats, the limitathe of the price to be paid for armor plate to a sum neith excess of \$350 a ton, and the proviso that ho obser of the United States Army or Navy, either on the settle or retired list, shall accept employment from those engaged in supplying the Army or Navy with armament.

THE CASE OF PRIVATE BONIFACE. SECRETARY LAMONT WANTS TO KNOW WHY HIS

BEARING WAS NOT SATISFACTORY.

Washington, May 18 (Special).—The case of Pri-vate Boniface, of the 6th Cavalry, provokes some scussion at the War Department. Boniface is a member of one of the troops stationed at Fort Yer. Recently he was directed to report to Colcanington's Board, at Governor's Island, for examination for promotion to the rank of second lieuthant. He appeared before the Board and went rough the usual examinations acceptably with spect to his physical, moral and mental qualifica-The Board so reported to the Secretary of War a few days ago. Forming a feature of the port there appeared the unusual remark that "the candidate's bearing before the Board was not satistory." Remarks of the kind being exceptional, note attracted the attention of Secretary Lamont. The Secretary desires to know more in dewhat the Board means by the indorsement. ordingly he has referred back the report in the with instructions that more explicit informa-

ton be furnished the Department.

The reply from the Board is expected at the Decome good reason for the Board speaking as it did.

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but the Secretary wants to know the detailed reasons. No case is recalled in the recent past where a Board felt called upon to say in relation to a candidate who had come up to the requirements physically, morally and mentally-that his bearing was unsatisfactory. Boniface is said to be rather "airy" in carriage and manners. Possibly he went to extremes before the Governor's Island Board. It is questioned by officials at the War Department if a Board is called upon to report upon a candidate's appearance or manners. Of course, anything extraordinary would have to be noted by a Board, but Boniface is said not to be this sort of a young man. Another question discussed here in relation to the case is whether, if a candidate is found qualified under the usual heads, he can be appointed by the President. Boniface's case will prove an interesting precedent, and official conclusions will attract attention in the Army.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

JUDGE LOCHREN'S NOMINATION CON-FIRMED BY THE SENATE.

THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY ADJOURNS-AN AGREEMENT ON THE RIVER

AND HARBOR BILL IN SIGHT-SU-PREME COURT DECISIONS.

Washington, May 18.-The Senate Committee on Judiciary this morning considered the nomination of Judge Lochren, of Minnesota, present Commissioner to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota, vice R. E. Nelson, resigned, and ordered a favorable report. There was no objection, Senator Davis, of Minne sota, a member of the committee, indorsing the action of the President and speaking of Judge action of the President and speaking of Judge Lochren in high terms. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, also a Republican, sent a note to the committee favoring immediate action in favor of the nominee. Later in the day the Senate confirmed the nomination. It also confirmed the nominations of Robert Lee Jenkins, of North Carolina, to be United States Consul at Patras, Greece, and Robert Ransom, of North Carolina, to be second secretary of the legation to Mexico. The Senate rejected the nomination of R. A. Freeman to be postmaster at Burlington, N. C., made on January 9 last.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency met to-day and adjourned until December next. Dur-ing this session a number of measures looking to a

The conferrees on the River and Harbor bill expect to reach a full conclusion to-morrow.

The National Corps of the Regular Army and Navy Union began its seventh annual session here to-day National Commander Morton presiding over the meeting. About one hundred delegates, two of whom meeting. About one hundred decades, two or wand are allowed to each garrison, were in attendance. The organization is limited in membership to officers and enlisted men in the regular Army, and almost all the cities of the country which possess Army posts are represented at the convention. The object of the session is principally to elect National officers to consider a proposition to have biennial conventions and amend the laws of the organization.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day considered the bill granting a pension of \$50 a month to Francis E. Hoover, vetoed by the President and ordered the measure reported back to the House with the recommendation that it be passed over the veto. Since the veto much additional testimony has been submitted, and a re-examination of the case convinces the committee that the soldier's disability is fairly traceable to his Army service, and that he is therefore justly entitled to \$12 a month.

The report of the commission appointed to locate the boundary line between Indiana and Kentucky. opposite the mouth of Green River, was in the Supreme Court to-day. The case will be retained on the docket until the line is marked by stone posts. In this case the jurisdiction of Kentucky was extended over the Ohio River to the low water line on the northern bank. The time within which that part of the boundary line between lowa and Missouri which has been in dispute may be marked by the commissioners appointed for that purpose was extended by the Court until July 1

The fourth section of the Chinese Exclusion law of 1892 was construed by the Supreme Court to-day, the opinion being read by Justice Shiras. The question involved was whether or not a Chinese person. adjudged not entitled to be within the limits of the United States, may be sentenced to 'mprisonmen for a year at hard labor, and at the expiration of that time deported by a United States Commis sioner. Wing Wang and other Chinese, arrested in Michigan under the law, were thus sentenced by the United States Commissioner before whom they were examined, and they appealed to the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Michigan for re-lease on writs of habeas corpus. That Court re-fused to release them, and they came to the Su-preme Court. Justice Shiras said they could not be disposed of in that manner, and the judgment of the Circuit Court was reversed without prejudice to the right to hold and deport the appellants in accordance with the law.

Much discussion has been caused in medical circles in Germany and France by the death of a child of a Berlin physician, Dr. Iaugerhaus, after having been inoculated with anti-diphtheritic serum. Thomas Ewing Moore, United States Commercial Agent at Weimar, Germany, has used the case as a text for a report to the State Department on the serum as a preventive of diphtheria. A servant of Dr. laugerhaus had the disease, and he inoculated the child, sixteen months old, and in perfect health. The child died in less than an hour, and investigation leads to the belief that death resulted from physical shock caused by pain, fear and terror, and a sudden violent excitement of the whole nerve system, which, paralyzing the heart, caused immediate death. Ten times the amount of serum given Dr. Iaugerhaus's child was given to a baby even younger without serious results. Mr. Moore says that this unhappy accident is held to have prevent that the injection of serum in a healthy person for prevention is a dangerous practice. "That the treatment in real cases of diphtheria is one of the most wonderful discoveries in modern medicines cannot be doubted," says Dr. Moore. "The good resulting from it is unapproached by any other method of treatment. In this connection the statistics of death from infectious diseases in Paris bear eloquent testimony. The average death rate from diphtheria in 1890-94 was 1341; in 1895, only 455, a decrease of 60 per cent. It would therefore seem that serum has stripped the dread disease of half its terrors." ate death. Ten times the amount of serum given

In announcing the judgment and opinion of the Supreme Court to-day upon the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against Thomas Tag-gart, auditor of Marion County, Ind., et al., Justice Gray waxed somewhat sarcastic. The matter at issue was the validity of the Indiana Tax la of 1891, relating to corporations, which had been susof 1891, relating to corporations, which had been sustained in the State courts, from whose judgment the telegraph company appealed. Justice Gray said this was one of the cases which annually came before the court, brought by some corporation which felt liself constitutionally aggrieved. The court, he said, was asked in the appeal to modify or overrule decisions in substantially similar cases, relating to the tax law of States, brought to the Supreme Court of the United States, some of them by the same corporation. Without going into the reasons for the action of the court, he said the judgment of the Indiana Supreme Court would affirmed.

gualification so that the public would be deceived by its use into the belief that the thing manufactured was different from what it really was, or that it was made by a person or corporation other than the real maker. In these cases the name and the initial design used by the Singer Company both being involved, were not so qualified, and the judgment of the Circuit Court of the Northern District of Illinois, in favor of the June Company and Burt, were reversed, with directions to modify the decree in accordance with the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court to-day, in an opinion by Justice Brown, sustained the constitutionality of the law of Louisiana, requiring the railroads of the State to provide separate cars for white and col-ored passengers. There was no Interstate Commerce feature in the case, for the railroad upon which the incident occurred giving rise to the case Axminster was and is operated who'ly within the State. The opinion states that by analogy to the laws of Congress and of many of the States, requiring the esgress and of many of the States, requiring the establishment of separate schools for children of the two races, and other similar laws, the statute in question was within the competency of the Louisiana Legislature, exercising the police power of the State. The judgment of the Supreme Court of the State, upholding the law, was therefore affirmed. Justice Harlan announced a very vigorous dissent, saying that he saw nothing but mischief in all such laws. In his view of the case, no power in the land had the right to regulate the enjoyment of civil rights upon the basis of race. It would be just as reasonable and proper, he said, for States to pass laws requiring separate cars to be furnished for Catholies and Protestants, or for descendants of those of the Teutonic race and those of the Latin race.

Justice Peckham to-day decided the following question certified to the Supreme Court of the United States from the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals: In the case of the United States against Harry Laws: "Is a contract made with an allen to many, July 22, 1889), to come to this country as a chemist on a sugar plantation in Louisiana (belonging to Harry Laws), in pursuance of which contract such allen does come to this country and is employed on a sugar plantation in Louisiana, and his expenses paid by the defendant, a contract to perform labor or services as prohibited in the Allen Contract Labor laws?" The Supreme Court answered no.

THE HORSA CASE SUBMITTED. ORAL ARGUMENT DISPENSED WITH-A DECISION

EXPECTED NEXT WEEK.

Washington, May 18 .- The Supreme Court of th United States held an extra session to-day for the purpose of hearing argument in the matter of the Horsa Cuban expedition, growing out of the con-viction of J. H. S. Wiborg, Jens P. Petersen and Hans Johansen, citizens of Denmark, in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, for a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. They appealed from the conviction to the Supreme Court of the United States, and pending that were admitted to bail. Two weeks ago Attorney-General Harmon moved to advance the cause for a hearing at this term of court, and, as the call of the docket for the term closed on the 8th inst., the granting of the motion made necessary the session of to-day. W. Hallet made necessary the session of to-day. W. Hallet Phillips, for the appellants, opposed the advancement asked for by the Government, suggesting that it be heard at the October term next, and in response to his objection the Attorney-General said that if the case was permitted to go over until fall it might as well take its usual course; that the summer was the time when similar expeditions would be fitted out unless restrained by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

After the Court had concluded the announcement of opinions only two hours of the day's session remained, and it was then agreed by W. Hallet Phillips, for the appellants, and Solicitor-General Conrad, for the Government, to abandon oral argument and submit the case on the printed briefs. This was agreeable to the Court, and it adjourned until Monday next, when a decision may be expected.

TO DISCUSS IMMIGRATION BILLS. THE HOUSE SETS ASIDE TWO DAYS-BILLS PASSED VESTERDAY.

Washington, May 18.-While this was suspension day in the House, the greater part of the session was expended in the passage of thirty-five pension bills reported from Friday night's session, and passing bills under unanimous consent, including the following: Incorporating the Society of Colonial Dames; authorizing the loan or gift of condemned cannon to Grand Army posts; establishing Pueblo Durango and Leadville as customs ports of ery; to compel the attendance of witnesses before local land officers.

Under suspension of the rules, bills were passed to expedite the delivery of imported merchandiby allowing the appraisement on the wharf and delivery to an express company or other bonded over 100 pounds in weight, imported in Ameri-can vessels; to allow the bottling of spirits in bonded warehouses; to provide for the regis-tration by the Patent Office of trade marks on paign be tabled bottles, barrels and other receptacles used in interstate and foreign commerce.

An order reported from the Committee on Rules amended so as to include all of the session To day, and until 4 o'clock Wednesday, and as t amended was adopted without entering upon execution of this order. The order specifically plies to the McCall bill, but it is intended that Stone and Corliss bills may be offered as amenents. The McCall bill provides an education test for immigrants; the Stone bill requires a caular inspection of intended immigrants, and Corliss bill estops foreigners from coming to country and engaging in mechanical pursuits who expectation of becoming citizens.

MR. MORGAN SAFE FOR A WHILE. THE SENATE REFUSES TO TAKE UP THE ALA-BAMA ELECTION CASE-THE FORTIFI-CATIONS BILL

Washington, May 18.-The resolution for the ap-Washington, May 18. The resolution for the ap-pointment of a select committee to investigate last year's election in the State of Alabama and to re-port whether a republican form of government exists in that State came up to-day in the Senate, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) making a motion that the Mr. Alien (Pop., Neb.) making a motion that the Senate proceed to its consideration. There were only six votes in favor of the motion—two from Populist Senators, Alien and Peffer, and four from Republican Senators, Chandler, Frye, Gallinger and Morrill. The votes against it numbered 4i. Mr. Allen said he saw in the result of the vote a proof of the insincerity of the Republican Senators; Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) justified himself and his Republican colleagues on the ground that the question was one to come before the Senate at the next session, not at this one; and that as to the genera election in Alabama, whether fraudulent or not, the Senate had no right to inquire into it unless it affected the election of a Senator. Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.), who voted for the motion, said that under other circumstances, when there was no ap-propriation bill directly before the Senate, the resolution would receive the support of a large number, if not all, of the Senators on the Republican side.

The House bill to regulate the price of gas in the District of Columbia was discussed in the Senate to-day for several hours—the question being whether the House bill (fixing the price at \$1 per 1,900 feet) o the Senate District Committee amendment (making the reduction a graduated one from \$115 down) should be agreed to. The committee amendment prevailed-31 to 14-and the bill as amended was passed.

The Fortifications bill was reported to the Senate this afternoon by Mr. Perkins. The estimates for 1897 amounted to \$8,045,165. The House bill carried \$5.840,837, to which the Senate added \$4,918,051, making the total reported to the Senate \$10,763,868. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is only \$1,904.557. The chief items of increase are as follows: Gun and mortar batteries, \$2,115,000; sites for fortifications and coast defences, \$25,000; oil tempered and annealed stee, for eight, ten and twelve-inch guns, \$350,000; carriages for the same, \$155,000; steel breach-loading mortars, twelve-inch calibre, \$210,000; carriages for the same, \$20,000; payment for eight, ten and twelve-inch guns under contracts heretofore made, \$50,251; machine guns, \$35,000; Board of Ordanace and Fortifications, \$50,000; construction and test of Howell gun carriage, \$50,000; same for Gatling gun and carriage, \$50,000; total increase, \$4,334,651. The only reduction is an item of \$16,500 for projectiles. \$1,904,557. The chief items of increase are as fol

projectiles.

One of the most important changes made in the Senate is in the first paragraph. The House appropriated \$1,385,000 for the construction of gun and

Financial convulsions which disturb the equilibrium of the business world are productive of far less mischief than the failure of the kidneys to perform the office assigned to The long pending cases of the Singer Manufacturing Company against the June Manufacturing Company and Burt were decided in the Supreme Court to-day. The result was a practical victory for the Singer Company, but one of the leading contentions of its counsel was overthrown by the decision which was announced by Justice White. He stated that where under the life of a patent a name became the generic designation of the thing made, at the end of the life of the patent the name, with the article patented, became the property of the public, and its use could not be restrained by injunction. The court further held, however, that the right idd not court further held, however, that the right idd not exist to use the name indiscriminately or without them by nature. When these organs become inactive the

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mortar batteries for fortifications, and authorized contracts to be entered into, to be paid for as appropriations may be made to an additional amount, not exceeding in the aggregate \$3.375,000. The Senate reduces this total by only \$290,000, and makes an outright appropriation of \$5,000,000. The House provision for a forging for one type of sixteen-luch gun is stricken out, and the cost of the oil-tempered and annealed steel, high-power, coast-defence guns, seven, eight, ten and twe-ve-inch calibre, is limited to 24 cents a pound. The large increase in the payments for armament under contract is due to the fact that the House bill carries only sufficient to meet expenditures to March I next, while the Senate completed the appropriation to the end of the fiscal year. The ordnance storekeeper now on duty in Washington as disbursing officer and assistant to the Chief of Ordnance shall hereafter, a four-line paragraph provides, have the rank of major.

DIAMONDS DUTIABLE AT 35 PER CENT. Washington, May 18 .- By denying the motion of Joseph Frankel's Sons for a writ of certiforari to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit to-day the Supreme Court of the United States practically decided that diamonds imported into the United States are dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. The Board of General Appraisers ruled, in the matter of an invoice imported by Frankel's Sons, that the gems were on the free list; this decision was reversed by the Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals sustained the latter. The Supreme Court of the United States to-day refused to order the case brought up for review, thus permitting the judgment that diamonds are dutiable to stand. This means a revenue of about \$350,000 a year to the Government. Board of General Appraisers ruled, in the matter

MRS. HELM LOSES HER OFFICE. Washington, May 18.-By the confirmation of Frank W. Joplin, nominated some months ago to

e postmaster of Elizabethtown, Ky., Emily T. Helm, the sister-in-law of the late President Abra ham Lincoln, retires from office. Mrs. Helm had held the office for several years, and when her suc-cessor was named her friends made an energetic fight in her behalf. They succeeded in holding the nomination in committee until to-day, when con-firmation was had without opposition. The salary of the office is \$1,600.

ITALIAN DEPUTIES EXCITED.

THE PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT OF CRISPI COMES UP IN THE CHAMBER.

DECREE OF THE JUDGES PRESENTED-CAVAL-

LOTTE'S DEMAND REFUSED AND THE DISCUSSION POSTPONED.

Rome, May 18.-In the Chamber of Deputies to

day Signor Cavallotti demanded that the papers bearing on his impeachment of ex-Premier Crispi for the recent disasters in the Abyssintan cam Signor Costa, Minister of Justice, deposited on the

table of the Chamber the judges' decree ruling that there was no basis for some of the charges and insetting apart the remainder of the session to-day and | competence as to others. Signor Costa said that until 4 o'clock to-morrow for the consideration of the documents relating to the decree ought to reimmigration bills provoked so much opposition on | main secret, and expressed the desire of the Gov-

A scene of excitement ensued, Signor Cavallotti justified the conduct of the Radicals in the matter, justified the conduct of the Ranicals in the matter, and insisted that a day be fixed for a debate on his motion. He demanded also that the same procedure be observed in this case as was pursued by the Crispi Government in regard to Signor Glolitti, formerly Premier and Minister of the Interior.

The Chamber refused Signor Cavaliotti's demands and adopted a motion offered by Premier di Rudini proposing to portpone the discussion indefinitely, or at least that it should not be taken up until after the discussion of the budget.

TO REFORM MILITARY TRIALS. CHANCELLOR VON HOHENLOHE'S STATEMENT CHEERED IN THE REICHSTAG-MILITARY CREDITS DISCUSSED.

Berlin, May 18. - In the Reichstag to-day Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Centrist party, asked the Govern-ment when the bill to reform the law governing military trials would be placed on the table of the

Reichstag.

Prince von Hoheniohe, the Imperial Chancellor, said that the Government hoped to be able to do so and that the Government year. This announce in the course of the present year. This announce ment was received with general cheering.

The supplementary military credits for the recon-struction of the quarter battalions were then discussed. The galleries were crowded with visitors in anticipation of a lively debate.

Herr Richter, Radical, opposed the Government's demand for the supplementary credits for the purpose stated on financial grounds.

General Bronsart von Schellendorf, Imperial Min-

ster of War, justified the demand for military reasons, and declared that the Emperor had personally sons, and detailed worked out the details of a bill changing the half battalions into full ones.

Dr. Lieber criticised the Government's policy in the matter, but did not say what decision the Centrists had arrived at in regard to supporting or opposing

had arrived at in regard to such a credits.

General von Schellendorf made a protest against mixing the question of the supplementary credits demanded with that of the two years' term of service. The present term of service, the War Minister said, would endure until 1829, and what would then be desirable it would now be premature to say.

Dr. von Bennigsen, National Liberal, supported the demand for the credits and the matter was finally referred to a committee of the Reichstag.

The parliamentary situation in Germany is rendered still more critical than before by the fact that the personality of the Emperor is dragged into the debates. The Minister of War, in his speech supporting the demand for an increase of the tary credits, declared that the Kaiser himself had "personally worked out the details" of the bill presented to the Reichstag. Moreover, a Berlin dispatch of two days ago reported that William II had parter of the day of the "Cologne Gazette" among the newspapers brought to any of his castles and residences, or to have a copy of that paper in his possession while within the precincts of those castles or residences. The "Cologne Gazette" is the organ of the National Liberal party, which is intensely national, and which was always favorable to any project tending to increase the military strength of the German Empire. Has that newspaper found fault with the mere technicalities the bill, and thus brought on itself the ire of the excitable young Kaiser? This is probable, since Herr Bennigsen, the parliamentary leader of the National Liberals, and director of the "Courier von Hanover," has just declared in the Reichstag that he would support the demand for the military credits.

he would support the demand for the military credits.

If there is a schism in the ranks of the ultra-German National Liberais the Imperial Government will find still greater difficulty in securing a majority in the Parliament for its naval and military bills, despite the personal interference of the Emperor. The Conservatives are not disposed to vote as a whole for the Government so long as it does not agrant them their rather excessive requests to help German landowners by fixing an absurdly high tariff on the importation of cereals, or by assuming for itself the monopoly of that importation. This is the condition under which Von Kanstz and Von Plötze will support the military bills advocated by Chancellor von Hohenlohe and the Minister of War, Bronsart Von Schellenderf.

On the other hand, the one hundred Centrists, or Catholics, so well disciplined by their late leader, Windthorst, and who are holding the balance of power in the Reichstag in consequence of the divisions existing among the other parties, have

made an important declaration, through Dr. Lieber, their present chief. They persist in their former and ancient policy of the "do ut des," that is of giving their support to the Government only in case the latter grants their demands. Dr. Lieber, while criticising the Government. case the latter grants their demands. Dr. Lieber, while criticising the Government's policy, has insinuated that the Centrists might be won over to if, for he could not say yet whether or not they would support the military credits. The situation of the Imperial Government is therefore not an easy one, since it cannot rely safely on the votes of the Conservatives, the National Liberals and the Centrists, unless it makes to some of them concessions likely to displease the others.

PERE HYACINTHE NOT TO MARRY AGAIN. HIS WIFE ALIVE AND WELL-THE WEDDING OF HIS SON.

Paris, May 18.-M. Paul Loyson, who was married at Neuilly on Saturday to Miss Laura Brickwell, of Philadelphia, has requested the United Press to contradict the reports which have been published in American newspapers that his father, M. Charles Loyson (Père Hyacinthe), is about to marry again. M. Loyson says that such a report could not pos-sibly be true, as his mother is allive and well and was present at his wedding in Neully on Saturday.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FINED. BEBEL, SINGER AND OTHERS CONVICTED OF HAV-ING SOCIALISTIC LITERATURE IN THEIR

POSSESSION.

Berlin, May 18.-Herren Bebel, Auer, Pfannkuch, Singer, Gerisch and other prominent leaders of the Singer, Gerisch and other prominent leaders of the Social Democratic party who were recently arrested under the laws governing associations, and for having socialistic literature in their possession, were convicted to-day and fined from 30 to 75 marks each. The less well-known members of the party who were arrested on the same charges were accultived.

SOUTHAMPTON'S MAYOR INJURED. SEVERELY BURNED BY THE SALUTE FIRED IN

HIS HONOR BY THE ESSEX. Southampton, May 18.-The Mayor of this city,

accompanied by a number of municipal officers and others, to-day visited the United States trainingship Essex. After the party had left the ship for the shore in a launch a salute was fired by the Essax. Some peliets of burning powder somewhat severely injured the Mayor and grazed others in

MORE ENGLISH WARSHIPS COMING. IT IS SAID THAT THE NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET WILL BE INCREASED IN NUMBERS AND ARMAMENT.

Halifax, N. S., May 18 .- One of the officers of the British warship Intrepld, now here, said to-day that it was the intention of the Imperial Governent to replace all such vessels as the Tourmaline and the Buzzard on this station with modern vessels, and that it is intended also to increase the strength of the squadron in numbers, as well as in armament. It was currently reported in Portsmouth, he said, that the Dreadnaught, which carries more than eight hundred men, would be stationed at Halifax.

ARCHDUKE CHARLES LOUIS DYING.

Vienna, May 18.-Archduke Charles Louis, brother of Emperor Francis Joseph, is dying and has received the last rites of the Church. The Emperor and Empress and the members of the dying man's family are at his bedside. He is sixty-three years old.

F. L. GRAY BURIED IN JOHANNESBURG. Johannesburg, May 18.-The funeral of F. L. Gray, one of the recently sentenced members of the Re-form Committee, who became insane and committed suicide in jail at Pretoria a few days ago, took place here yesterday and was large y attended, 3,000 persons being present. Barney Barnato, the "Kaffir King," occupied the first carriage in the procession to the cemetery.

FATAL FIRE IN WASHINGTON.

THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN STARTED BY A LIGHTNING FLASH.

AT LEAST THREE FIREMEN DEAD-THE BLOCK OPPOSITE THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITU-

TION DESTROYED. Washington, May 18 .- Fire swept away a whole block of commercial buildings opposite the Smithsonian Institution soon after S o'clock this evening. The lives of at least three firemen were crushed out by falling walls. The loss will exceed \$200,000. The buildings, covering the block ad-Joining the Centre Market, constituted practically the entire commission and wholesale produce business of Washington, and, while not of great value, their contents burned so fiercely that residents from all parts of the city were attracted to

the scene of the conflagration. From 7 to 8 o'clock the district was visited by one of the most terrific thunder-storms in years, and it is thought lightning, travelling on telegraph wires, entered a Postal Telegraph substation and started the flames, which rapidly spread through the highly inflammable maials in the stores fronting in Louisiana-ave. Ninth, Tenth and D sts. In a few minutes, Ninth, Tenth and D sts. In a few minutes, under general alarm orders, the entire Fire Department began its efforts to check the fire's spread, but exploding barrels of kerosene and gasoline drove them off, and led them to direct their energies to preventing the flames from crossing the streets to the neighboring squares. While the firemen of No. 8 engine were working a hose through one of the old buildings the roof fell without warning, burying them in the ruins. Alarming reports spread that a dozen men were killed. The wrecked building at once began burning furiously, and any attempt at rescue was be-

killed. The wrecked building at once began burning furlously, and any attempt at rescue was beyond question. Not until an hour later had the flames sufficiently subsided at this point for the firemen to begin clearing away the debris. Then three men, Mulhall, Donaldson and Kennedy, still allve but scorched and crushed beyond all hope of recovery, were taken out and removed to the Providence Hospital.

At midnight the firemen came upon another body. Others are still believed to be in the ruins and are being searched for.

and are being searched for.

A YOUNG GIRL BURNED TO DEATH. Philadelphia, May 18.-In some way unaccounted for, benzine which had been sprinkled up carpets and furniture in the three-story dwelling house at No. 2,013 North Twelfth-st., exploded this evening, badly wrecking the house and setting it on evening, badly wrecking the house and setting it on fire, and so severely burning Miss Rose Griggs, aged twenty-one years, that she died. Mrs. S. R. Bentley and her daughter, Miss Saille Bentley, aged twenty-one years, were badly burned. As a pre-caution against moths, Mrs. Bentley had sprinkled the benzine upon the carpets and parior furniture, preparatory to closing the house for the summer.

THE A. P. A. COUNCIL ADJOURNS. Washington, May 18.-The A. P. A. Supreme Coun

cil closed its session to-day, few delegates remaining to the adjournment. The most important action was that of discontinuing the Advisory Board, which was accomplished after a long discussion, in which it was specifically stated that the recent develop-ments in the McKinley boycott had nothing to do with the action, and that no reflection upon Judge Stevens, the chairman, was intended. The Council, composed of the supreme officers of the organization, replaced the Advisory Board, and organization, replaced the Advisory Board, and this body was by resolution directed to pass upon the status of the Presidential candidates of Republican, Democratic and other parties and report publicly on them. Washington was adopted as the permanent headquarters of the American Protective Association, and Kansas City was selected as the next piace of annual meeting.

Four of the principal officers were elected on Saturday and the list was completed to-day as follows: Supreme secretary, W. J. Palmer; Butte, Mont.; supreme treasurer, F. C. Campbell, Minneapolis; supreme sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Ellis, Indian Territory; supreme guard, W. B. Howard, Omaha; supreme sentinel, T. S. Hensel, Columbus, Ohio.

The convention closed with a public mass-meeting to-night, which was presided over by Congressman Linton.

THE MILWAUKEE STREET-CAR STRIKE.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 18.-The second Sunday of the street-car employes' strike and general boycott In the morning one of the largest labor demor men being in line. At Schlitz Park speeches were



R. A. Schoenberg & Company, 344
Columbus Ave., patentees of a device
for lighting the Weisbach burner by
electricity, have been debarred from
exhibiting their invention at the
National Electrical Exposition.
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shield of authority from main office-931 Broadway. All genuine goods have trade-mark

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Keep's Shirts.

The difference between Keep's shirts and other shirts isn't so much in the quality of the goods as it is in the way they are made. They don't rip out on the shoulders, buttonholes don't stretch and wear out right away. The making is as good as the muslin, and that's the best there is. Made to measure, six for \$9, unld.; six for \$10, ld. Ready-towear, \$1.50.

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STRENGTH, VITALITY.



G. HOWARD JONES, M. D.

Graduate of Harvard Medical College, Class of 1864, and Assistant Surycon, Fifth Massachusetts Regi-ment of Volunteers.

ment of Volunteers.

Late member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Chief consulting physician to the Peabedy
Medical Institute established in 1889, to whom
was awarded the gold medal by the National
Medical Association for the PRIZE ESSAY on Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility and all Diseases of Man. CURES the young, the
middle-aged and the old. Consultation in
or by letter, Prespectus, with testimonials, PREE,
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The Peabody Medical Institute has imitators, but no quals.—Boston Herald.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED INSTANTLY DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED INSTANTLY heard. Send to F. Illeases help oyes, Solf Adjusting. NO feet all heard. Send to F. Illeases. A public for the control of t FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

Every one is aware of its high merit. At factory prices.

delivered by the labor leaders, urging the people to be firm in carrying out the boycott. The company has been compelled to do its trading in Chicago. Local tailors refused to make uniforms for the new men, and ho quarters can be found for them outside the barns, as the boarding-houses will not re-

A SERVANT BADLY BURNED. LIKELY TO DIE FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN A FIRE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN

OF INCENDIARY ORIGIN. In a fire early yesterday morning in the five-story brick tenement-house No. 223 Stanton-st., Lena Galler, a servant, was probably fatally burned. The police believe that the fire was an incendiary one. There were forty other persons sleeping in the house when the fire broke out, and they had to flee for their lives. The fire started on the second floor, occupied by Joseph Cohen, his wife, two childre and the servant, Lena Galler. Cohen was awakened about 1 a. m. by the smoke. He opened the door of his room leading into the hallway, but was compelled to close it as the smoke poured in so rapidly that he was nearly suffocated. Cohen shouted "Fire," and his cries were heard out in the street. He then got his wife and children out of the house, All the other tenants were aroused by Cohen's cries, and those who could not go down the stairs

eading to the street escaped by way of the roof and through an adjoining building to the street. Lena Galler slept in the rear of the second floor and Cohen failed to awaken her. When she was aroused soon afterward she rushed to and fro through the rooms but found all avenues of escape cut off by the flames in the hallway. She appeared at the front windows several times and the flames were seen to enfold her and she disappeared from view. She appeared at another window a moment

view. She appeared at another window a moment later and shouted for help. Firemen were then raising ladders to reach the girl and a stream of water was directed through the windows.

An intrepld firemen quickly mounted the ladder and a moment later he brought the girl down to the street. She was frightfully burned about the head and body, and taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said her injuries would probably be fatal.

The fire was soon put out. Cohen's loss was \$600, and the damage done to the building was about \$500.

When the firemen first entered the house there was a strong smell of kerosene, and it is said a mysterious fire occurred there a few months ago, and several of the tenants left the house yesterday, declaring that they were afraid to live there any longer. Fire Marshal Hollister will make an investigation.

SPAIN WILL NOT GIVE HIM UP.

REPORTED REPUSAL TO EXTRADITE THE MAN WANTED FOR SWINDLING BELMONT & CO.

District-Attorney Fellows yesterday received a dispatch from the State Department at Washington stating that a cable dispatch had been received from United States Consul-General Ramon O. Willams at Havana, Cuba, saying that the Spanish authorities at Havana had refused to surrender to this Government Mariel Martin Gonzales Mendoza, who is wanted for swindling August Belmont & Co., out of \$24,000 by means of a forged draft. After

getting the money, in March, the man went back to Havana, and was arrested there.

This Government asked that the man be extra-dited to this city to be tried for his swindling. Ex-

dited to this city to be tried for his swinding. Extradition papers were prepared and Detective-Sergeant McNaught was ready to start for Cuba to bring back the prisoner.

It is conrended by the Spanish authorities that Spain's treaty with this country makes it discretionary whether or not they shall surrender a criminal. Taking advantage of that discretion, they propose not to surrender the swindler, who is a Spanish subject, but will try him in Havana for forgery.

The forged draft for \$24,000 was made out in the name of José Hidalgo & Co., of Havana.

NOT APPLETON'S BODY.

Sergeant Coughlin, of the Church-st. station, informed Acting Inspector Chapman yesterday morning that the mar found drowned off College Point, Island, on Friday, was not William R. Apple-Long Island, on Friday, was not William R. Appleton, of No. 810 Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, who on Monday last made his escape from the Centre Street Police Court, where he was taken on a charge of tarceny. Sergeant Coughlin informed the Inspector that Policeman Eigan, of his command, had viewed the body, and satisfied himself that the drowned man was not Appleton. The Church-st. police have learned that Appleton is in Jersey City, and permission was given them yesterday morning to perther and take him into custody.